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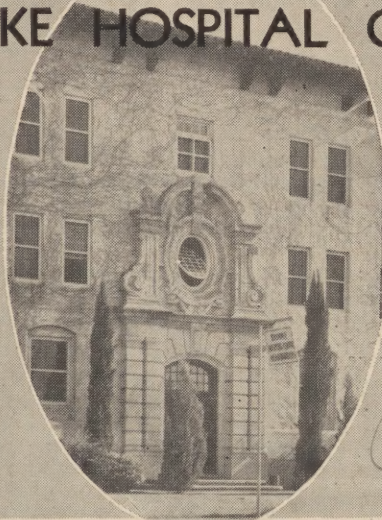
BROOKE BLUEBONNET BROADCAST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

BROOKE HOSPITAL CENTER

Volume 2
No. 7

31 August
1945



ARMY
MEDICAL
OCT 15 1945
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BROOKE BLUEBONNET BROADCAST

Official Publication
Brooke Hospital Center
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COMMANDING GENERAL
BROOKE HOSPITAL CENTER
COLONEL JOHN C. WOODLAND
COMMANDING OFFICER
BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL
COLONEL WILLIAM C. McCALLY
COMMANDING OFFICER
BROOKE CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL
COLONEL WARREN C. FARGO
COMMANDANT
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
ENLISTED TECHNICIANS SCHOOL

Vol. 2, No. 7

APN-8-21-M

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Public Relations Representative

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U. S. Army Signal Corps Photos

CIRCULATION AND MAILING**Bobbie Nell Kohlenberg****CARTOONS****Pfc. Stan Louis****Lt. Francis J. Murphy**

PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER

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SCHEDULE OF RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT BROOKE HOSPITAL CENTER

BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL CHAPEL:**Sunday**

Catholic Mass _____ 6:15 A. M. & 8:30 A. M.

Protestant Worship _____ 10:00 A. M.

Protestant Vespers _____ 7:30 P. M.

Weekdays

Catholic Mass, daily except Wed. _____ 5:30 P. M.

Catholic Mass, Wednesday _____ 8:30 A. M.

Protestant Vesper Service Wed. _____ 7:00 P. M.

RED CROSS AUDITORIUM, NEW HOSPITAL:

Sunday School for Children _____ 10:00 A. M.

RED CROSS AUDITORIUM, OLD HOSPITAL:**Sunday**

Catholic Mass _____ 10:00 A. M.

Protestant Worship _____ 9:00 A. M.

Protestant Vespers _____ 5:30 P. M.

Weekdays

Protestant Vesper Service, Wed. _____ 5:30 P. M.

BROOKE CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL:**Sunday****CATHOLIC MASS**

Chapel No. 3 (1200 area) _____ 8:00 A. M.

Chapel No. 2 (900 area) _____ 9:00 A. M.

Weekdays

Chapel No. 3 (1200 Area) _____ 4:30 P. M.

PROTESTANT SERVICES**Sunday**

Chapel No. 3 (1200 Area) _____ 9:00 A. M.

Chapel No. 2 (900 Area) _____ 10:00 A. M.
Auditorium (1300 Area) _____ 10:00 A. M.
Auditorium (MDETS) _____ 11:00 A. M.

Weekdays

Chapel No. 3 (1200 Area) Wednesday _____

Evening Services _____ 6:30 P. M.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES**Sunday**

Chapel No. 2 (900 Area) Sabbath _____ 10:45 A. M.

LUTHERAN SERVICES**Sunday**

Chapel No. 3 (1200 area) Holy _____ 9:45 A. M.

JEWISH SERVICES**Friday**

Chapel No. 2, Sabbath Worship _____ 8:00 P. M.

PROFANITY

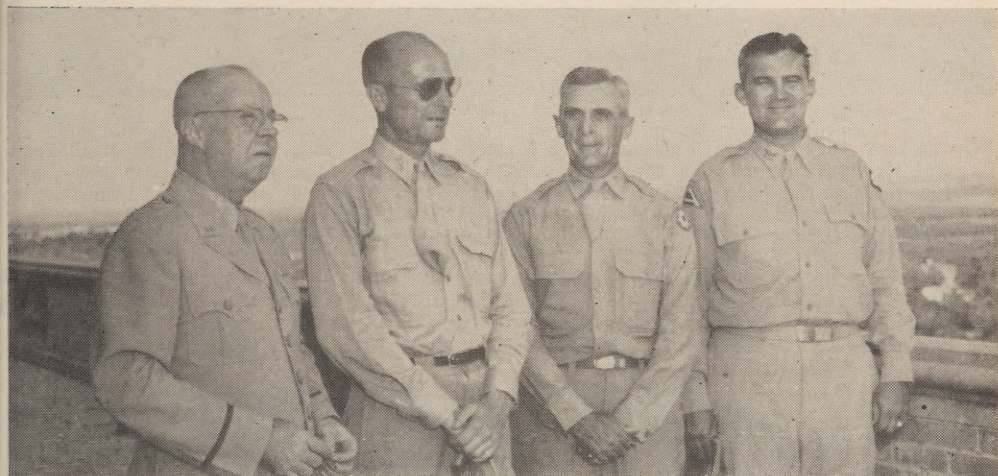
Some few months ago, a newspaperman who had just returned from one of the far-flung battlefronts, had this to say about the language of the average soldier: "The men in this war cuss as much as their fathers did in the last one." That's plain talk from a seasoned gentleman of the press. Taking that statement at its face value, we are forced to conclude that the language of the average soldier is as colorful as the flags of all the United Nations, and as salty as all the waves they fly over. Not a complimentary record, is it? And certainly, not a record that gives cause for pride or celebration.

Let's consider this business of profanity for a minute. What's the reason for its common usage amongst servicemen? I don't know, and I think I'm safe in saying that nobody else could give a justifiable reason for it. Maybe somebody would attempt an explanation that would run something like this: "I use profanity because I'm doing a tough job and I'm going to do it like a tough guy. The easiest way to get along in this kind of life is to keep in line." Not so good. You're a human being, not a machine. You don't have to return foul word for foul. Or someone else may say: "I use profanity because I find that a long string of cuss words gives me relief when I'm all het up about somethin." Yes, it gives relief—the kind a bull must get from a good bellow.

The second commandment commands us to honor God, to show honor and respect for His Holy Name. "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain." Profanity is cheap and dishonorable. George Washington called it "a vice so mean and low, that every man of sense and character detests it." Begin now to clean up your speech habits and you won't have to worry about it when you get back home to the folks. Furthermore, you'll be proving that the newspaperman quoted in the beginning of this article didn't speak the truth when he said you and your Dad weren't gentlemen.

CHAPLAIN THOMAS A. HIZNAY
Brooke General Hospital
Chapel No. 1

Lt. General Alexander Patch, Fourth Army Commander, Visits Brooke Hospital Center



ON THE ROOF OF THE MAIN BUILDING OF BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL, Brigadier General Geo. C. Beach, commanding general of the Brooke Hospital Center and Colonel John C. Woodland, commanding officer of the Brooke General Hospital point out construction in progress at Brooke to Lieutenant General Alexander M. Patch, new commander of the Fourth Army (second from left). Colonel William W. Quinn, Fourth Army, is shown at right.

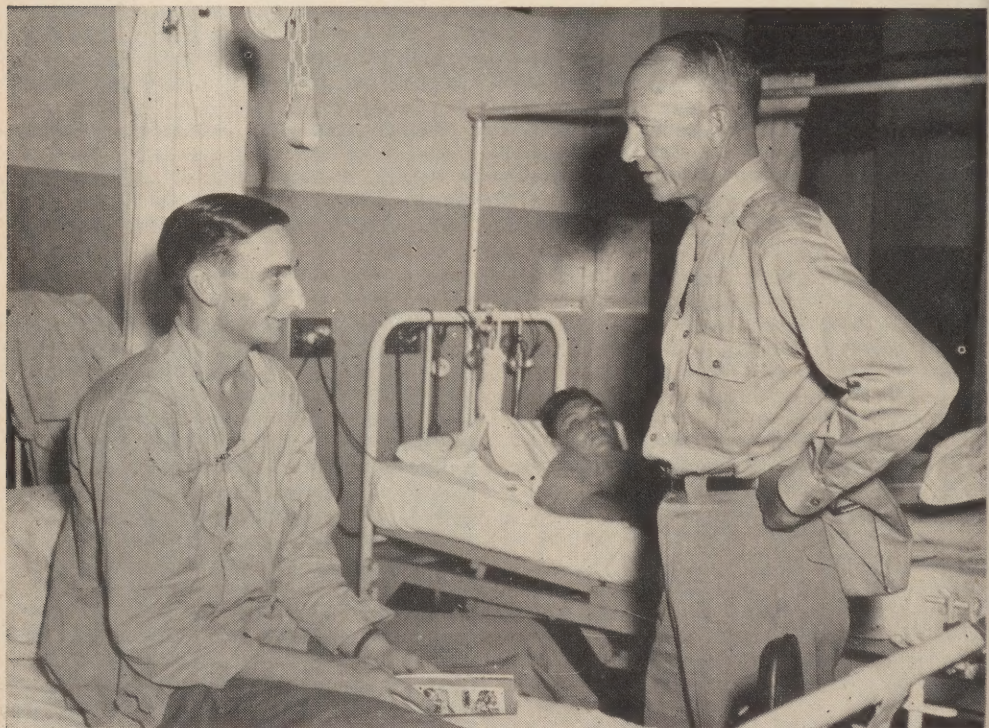


IN ONE OF THE WARDS at Brooke General Hospital, General Patch stops to talk with Private First Class Schwartz of Chicago, a patient, and former member of the 63rd Division, Seventh Army. General Patch formerly commanded the Seventh Army prior to taking over command of the Fourth Army at Fort Sam Houston.





Private First Class Harry B. Claussen of Kansas City, Missouri, a patient at the Brooke General Hospital is shown in conversation with Lt. General Alexander M. Patch who visited various wards of the hospital to greet former members who served with the Seventh Army when General Patch was its commander. General Patch also addressed a group of patients at the Brooke Convalescent Hospital who had formerly served under his command.



On a recent visit to Brooke General Hospital, Lt. General Alexander M. Patch, new commander of the Fourth Army stops to visit with Staff Sergeant Norman F. Kroll who served with the Seventh Army in France when General Patch was its commander.

"A War Expert Views the News"

By Colonel H. L. Landers, U. S. Army, Retired

Military Commentator on Texas Quality Network
from Station WOAI, San Antonio, Texas
Mondays and Wednesdays, 6:30 p. m.

MacArthur Will Rule

15 August 1945

Yesterday, August 14, came the end of the war—the termination of a conflict that for the United States lasted three years, eight months and one week. It was the last day of a period of intensive preparation and battle that started in 1939 when the building of our army began, and a huge program was set up for the construction of warships, cargo and transport vessels, and all kinds of war material, in preparation for our inevitable part in a war already begun in Europe.

Now there is no more fighting for the national guard divisions that were absorbed into the active army, beginning in 1940. No more blood to be shed by the millions who now form the United States armed forces. There is an end to fear lest a telegram come telling of death or injury suffered by a loved one. But there is not an end to sorrowing by families who have lost those dear to them.

It signifies little to speak of the vast areas throughout the entire world where fighting occurred or of the millions engaged. Awareness of these matters has been in our minds like a clinging nightmare. We thought we understood and comprehended, but usually our emotions were centered in the area of those who belong to us.

Japan has agreed to surrender under the terms set forth in the Potsdam declaration of July 26, 1945. President Truman appointed General of the Army Douglas MacArthur the Supreme Allied Commander to receive the Japanese surrender. Emperor Hirohito has accepted the mandate contained in Secretary of State Byrnes' note of last Saturday (Aug. 11), that "from the moment of surrender the authority of the emperor and the Japanese government to rule the state shall be subject to the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers, who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate the surrender terms."

Already General MacArthur has issued orders to Hirohito to send his emissaries to Manila, where the supreme commander's instructions relative to the signing of the surrender terms will be given them. There we have a most fitting climax to nearly four years of war—General MacArthur giving

orders to Emperor Hirohito, an alleged descendant of the gods. General MacArthur's conduct of Japanese affairs will be of a nature in strict conformity with his views as to the punishment that should be meted out to all war criminals. In my opinion Hirohito, in time, will be proven to be one of Japan's infamous war criminals.

* * *

Our part in the war was not one of easy early progress under the protection of friendly allies, as was the case in 1917. We were catapulted into the war by the events of that somber December Sunday in Hawaii and Monday in the Philippines, and since then we have not had one moment of respite. The blackness of Pearl Harbor was caused by the infamy of Japan; it was not until long months later that our country learned how black that day really was—that eight battleships, all that the Pacific fleet possessed, had been sunk or severely damaged. We did know, on that distant Sunday of December 7, that the flag and armed forces of the United States had been attacked and knocked about to a degree so surprising, so far-reaching in the damage inflicted, as to fill the soul of every citizen with vengeful indignation. Because we did not then know fully, how terribly our fleet had suffered, we did not fear.

Japan's treacherous deeds were accomplished at the moment her two-faced dishonorable diplomatic representatives were bringing gifts to our government in Washington—gifts of hypocritical, appeasing words. Deceptive words that were meant to allay the just impatience arising in the minds of the President and the Secretary of State, because of the fast and loose international game in which the government of Japan had engaged for eight months. Those diplomats, slant-eyed, dishonest and double-dealing with lying souls even as ordained by their religious precepts and their Samurai code, spoke words meant to soothe, at the very moment that Japan's war machines were insulting and attacking the United States with blows of lightning unexpectedness.

In war there is no referee. No one to

stop the fight. It goes on to the end, each contestant cheered by his own people to beat his opponent into insensibility and death. For several months the cheers of the Japanese were the louder, then came the great victories by our fleet in the Coral Sea and off Midway, and then our people began cheering that has never ceased to grow in volume. The climax came last evening.

Japan's treachery united our people. Every one felt on December 7 that war being a reality, it was not only his duty but his desire to support and to give all possible aid to his government. No longer was there a muddy sediment in the waters of public opinion, bringing cloudiness with every stirring of its depth. Bitter wranglings were forgotten. All were determined that the war—the several wars—must be won. That miracle in the life of a nation occurred within the first minute of radio news. Yes, Japan's treachery surprised us—humiliated us. She pierced our armor of national pride. She took the lives of those who had no way of knowing that in a moment death would strike. She gloated in her initial success, but deep in her thoughts, there arose doubt and fear as to the wisdom of her acts.

By her treachery Japan increased immeasurably our oneness of purpose to fight—to fight until the black clouds that for so long a time had hung over sane and honorable peoples, should be dispelled deep in the grime of battle. Our citizens became a grim, tight-lipped people. Their eyes looked into the future with confidence. The United States had a job to do. That task has been completed.

* * *

No one can question the propriety of according to General of the Army MacArthur the crown of principal victor in accomplishing the defeat of Japan. His was a cruel, heart-sickening task at first. Then came a ray of hope, followed by confidence after long months of preparation in Australia—then certainty of not too distant victory—and finally victory by the forces under his command, by those under Admiral of the Fleet Nimitz and Admiral Halsey, and by the air forces under the command of General of the Army Arnold.

General MacArthur had many moments of uncertainty of the future, and possibly some of fear, after he arrived in Australia to take command by order of the President. For a time it seemed to some on that deep-south continent that it might become necessary to abandon much of Northern Australia to Japanese forces of invasion, but MacArthur always fought that suggestion.

It was a year after the fall of Corregidor that the people of the United States began to understand the deep religious convictions of this great military leader.

Those secret thoughts of General MacArthur were known to his friends in the army. Before leaving the Philippines he solemnly promised the Filipinos, whose guardian he was, that he would return. From his beach landing on Australia he said: "I came through and I shall return." From his headquarters in Australia on May 6, 1945, General MacArthur issued the following statement:

"Corregidor surrendered a full year ago today. Intrinsically it is but a barren, war-worn rock, hallowed as are so many other places by death and disaster. Yet it symbolizes within itself that priceless deathless thing—the honor of the nation. Until we lift our flag from the dust, we stand unredeemed before mankind. Until we claim again the ghostly remnants of its last gaunt garrison, we can but stand humble supplicants before Almighty God. There lies our holy grail."

In a statement made following the torpedoing by the Japanese of the Australian hospital ship Centaur, General MacArthur said this:

"I can't express the revulsion I feel at this unnecessary act of cruelty. The brutal excesses of the Philippine campaign, the execution of our captured airmen, the barbarity of Papua are all of a pattern. The enemy does not understand, he apparently cannot understand that our invincible strength is not so much of the body as it is of the soul, and that it rises with adversity."

Those remarks, transmitted to the United States by radio, were of course picked up by Japanese listening posts.

General MacArthur's symbolic word for his headquarters in Australia was "Bataan." He has now ordered the Japanese government and Hirohito to use the word "Bataan" in communicating with his headquarters in Manila.

It was on the first anniversary of the fall of Bataan that General MacArthur most dramatically expressed his determination to return. He said:

"Our flag lies crumpled. The wrecks of what were once our men and women groan and sweat in prison toil. Our faithful Filipino wards, 16,000,000 souls gasp in the slavery of a conquering nation."

"I was the leader of the lost cause, and from the bottom of a seared and stricken heart I pray that a merciful God may not delay too long their redemption. That the day of salvation be not so far removed that they perish."

"That it be not again too late."

* * *

General MacArthur now has a mission covering Japan's temporal affairs, and deep in his heart is the belief and purpose that the Japanese shall be made to pay for their treachery; their aggressive wars over

(Continued on Page 8)

Former Prisoner of the Japs Visited by Filipino Nurses at Brooke General Hospital



SIX FILIPINO NURSES TAKING FLIGHT TRAINING AT RANDOLPH FIELD made a special visit to the Brooke General Hospital to visit Lt. Colonel George M. Roper, former prisoner of the Japs. Reading from left to right: Lieutenants Socorro T. Basan, Sustines A. Lorenzana and Hermina Espejo; Colonel Roper; Lieutenant Lydia D. Dumloa, the nurse Colonel Roper knew in the Philippines and who took care of him when he had pneumonia prior to being taken prisoner by the Japs; Lts. Francisca L. Josue and Felicisima R. Coligado. First Lieutenant Maria Roach, in background, member of the staff of the School of Medicine at Randolph Field who is in charge of the group, accompanied the six nurses to Brooke.

It was a happy occasion for Colonel George M. Roper, patient at Brooke General Hospital and for one of the six Filipino nurses, who have reported to Randolph Field for flight training, when they met on the officers' medical ward at Brooke.

Before the fall of the Philippines, Colonel Roper, stationed at Zamboanga found it necessary to aid some of the Filipino nurses who had so gallantly volunteered their services to the Americans. The pay of the nurses had stopped and the United States Army not being authorized to pay the nurses at first, provided the nurses with food and material for clothing until such time as they were authorized pay by the American Army. (Lt. Dumloa was the only one of the six nurses visiting Brooke who was at Zamboanga.)

Prior to being taken prisoner, Colonel Roper took ill with pneumonia. It was then the Filipino nurse, Lieutenant Lydia D. Dumloa, took care of him and for which

Colonel Roper can never be quite grateful enough. Later when the Japs finally came, Colonel Roper sent Lieutenant Dumloa and the other nurses to the hills to join guerilla forces while he stayed at his post. Needless to say Colonel Roper saw to it that the nurses were sent away with a supply of food which they claim lasted for months in the hills.

The six Filipino flight nurses, Lieutenants Basan, Dumloa, Espejo, Josue, Coligado and Lorenzana are the first of a group of 25 to take flight training at Randolph Field.

All of the nurses have just recently been promoted from Third Lieutenants to Second Lieutenants in the Philippine Army Nurse Corps. They are a friendly, exuberant lot and extremely interested in all that is going on about them. They feel very fortunate in having been chosen to take flight training at Randolph Field.

COLONEL CHARLES B. ODOM, NEW CHIEF OF THE SURGICAL SERVICE

Colonel Charles B. Odom, the new chief of the Surgical Service at Brooke General Hospital who succeeded Colonel John C. Burch, received his Doctor of Medicine Degree from Tulane University in June of 1932.

At the conclusion of two years internship at Charity Hospital in New Orleans, Louisiana, he was selected as Resident in Surgery and continued his training in this position for four years. In 1938, when the new Charity Hospital building had been completed, he was appointed Surgical Director and filled this position for three years. During this time he became an instructor in the Department of Surgery and later was made Assistant Professor of Surgery at Louisiana State University.

In June 1941, Colonel Odom entered the practice of general surgery in New Orleans, but a year later closed his office to enter the Medical Corps of the United States Army.

Commissioned a Major in the 64th General Hospital, the Louisiana State University Medical School Unit, Colonel Odom was called to active duty on 15 July, 1942. He was transferred to the 91st Evacuation Hospital as Chief of Surgery, and went overseas with this unit in the invasion of French Morocco late in 1942. In February of 1943, Colonel Odom was promoted to the rank of Lt. Colonel and continued on as Chief of Surgery with the 91st hospital throughout the African Campaign and the invasion of Sicily.

During the Sicilian Campaign, Colonel Odom was elevated to the position of Surgical Consultant of the Seventh Army. Following the campaign Colonel Odom saw service in Italy as a Medical Observer.

When preparations were being made for the invasion of Europe in February 1944, he was transferred from the Mediterranean Theatre to England to become Surgical Consultant of the Third Army. In this army of General George S. Patton, he served throughout the invasion of Europe and the campaigns in France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany and Czechoslovakia. At the battle of Falaise Gap in France, he was wounded in the left chest by a German rifle bullet, but recovered to return to duty. He was promoted to the rank of full Colonel in October, 1944. After the close of the European campaign, Colonel Odom returned to the United States.

Decorations include the Legion of Merit, Silver Star, Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, Purple Heart, Croix de Guerre with Palm, and seven battle stars and an arrowhead on the European Theatre of Operations ribbon.

MacARTHUR WILL RULE

(Continued from Page 6)

a period of fifty years, their unholy viciousness, brutality and sadism as displayed against peoples of all the countries subjugated by Japan.

His control of Japan will be exercised with rigid sternness. There will be only the most formal of salutations. There will be no feasting—no exchange of confidences—no weakening of the barriers behind which the Japanese people are trapped.

General MacArthur, as Supreme Commander representing the four victorious Allied Powers, will give orders to Hirohito as to how the surrender terms shall be made effective. It is my belief that not a single Japanese army, division or group will refuse to obey the emperor's order to quit fighting and to surrender themselves and their arms.

Likewise the Supreme Commander will delve deeply into all charges of war crimes—those committed on the mainland of Asia and those on the islands of the Pacific.

The guilty will be punished. Japan's time to pay has come.

Nurses' Notes

By 1st Lt. Isabel Diehl

On July 31st Lt. "Peg" Kilobassa entertained a group of nurses at her home honoring Lt. Theo. O'Dell who has since left for overseas duty. The party was held outdoors. Music and a general social time were enjoyed in the cool evening. Refreshments were served at the close of the party.

* * *

Lts. Conran, Mota, and Junge are now serving with the Air Force. They left on the 6th of August. Lt. Junge and Conran are at Fort Worth and Lt. Mota at Laredo, Texas.

* * *

Lt. Rosemary Hurlburt has also left us. Formerly charge nurse on ward 12, she is now stationed at Fort Monroe, Virginia.

* * *

On July 31st Lt. Veda Williams and Mr. Truett Moore, of San Antonio were married in a quiet ceremony. The Moores will make their residence in San Antonio.

* * *

Lts. Theo. O'Dell, Evelyn Hudgins, and Letha Mitchell are bound for overseas duty. Good luck gals!

* * *

Miss Marcella Fay entertained a small group of nurses at a dinner party August 13 at her apartment in honor of Capt. Elaine Hendrickson. The occasion was her birthday. Evidently the "13th" really doesn't mean a thing as everyone had a grand time.



Colonel Charles B. Odom

CHIEF OF THE
SURGICAL SERVICE

BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL

(Story on Page 8)

Poems From The Philippines

The poems below, heretofore unpublished to the knowledge of your editor, are offered for your reading through the courtesy of Warrant Officer (j.g.) Fred C. Gaston, patient at the Brooke General Hospital.

According to Mr. Gaston, many Americans held prisoners by the Japs in the Philippine Islands, took up writing poetry as a means of diversion.

Some of these poems written by friends of W. O. Gaston, and incidentally some he wrote himself, were hidden from the Japs for more than two years. After the liberation of the Islands, the poems were recovered from their hiding place and brought to the United States as mementos.

THE VANQUISHED SPEAK

Here on this sun-scorched hill we laid us down

In silence deep as in the silence of defeat.

Upon our wasted brow you placed no laurel crown,

But neither did you sound the trumpet for retreat.

Mourn not for us, for here defeat and victory are one;

We cannot feel humanity's insidious harm;

The strife with famine, pain and pestilence are done;

Our compromise with death laid by that mortal storm.

The chastened, well we knew our mission was not dead,

Nor are the dreams of victory we dreamed in vain.

For lo, the dawn is in the east! the night is fled,

Before an August day which will be ours again!

So rest we here, dear Comrades on this foreign hill,

This alien clay made somewhat richer by our dust

Provides us with a transitory couch, until
The loving hills of home unfold in maternal trust.

We are assured brave hearts across the sea will not forget

The humble sacrifice we laid on Freedom's Sacred Shrine,

And hold that righteousness will be triumphant yet,

And o'er the earth again His Star of Peace will shine.

Dedicated to those who died at O'Donnell Prisoner of War Enclosure in the Philippine Islands.

FRED W. KOENIG, 1st Lt., U.S.A.

SHIPS THAT NEVER CAME IN

Each day the "Voice of Freedom"

Sang the world the same old song:
'USAFEE lines still holding

Our forces fresh and strong.'

But we on Bataan knew better,

As we watched over the empty bay—
Watched for ships that couldn't come in;
Watched e'en as we knelt to pray.

Our position we knew was hopeless,

Our lines of defense were thin;

We lived on the hopes of the hopeless
For ships that never came in.

We fought with hopeless abandon,

Too weak to bury our dead.

Lived on bombing, shelling and strafing—
'Our lines still holding' they said;

We starved—our bellies hungered;

Sick—we carried on.

A hundred to one out-numbered

We fought as the days wore on.

We prayed for men and munitions,

And ships of our own in the sky;

Prayed for help to come and relieve us,

While brave men sickened and died.

At last we had to surrender

Tho' ours was a victory won;

You can't fight on disease and starvation,
It takes more than shouldering a gun.

To prison camps then we were herded,

Our bodies wasted and thin

Still we watched, hoped and waited

For ships that never came in.

—F. C. GASTON

BATAAN

The jungles of Bataan are quiet now;

No longer torn by bomb and shell—

White crosses in the jungle gloom,

Show where tortured bodies fell.

Exotic orchids grace the jungles tallest trees,

Birds of gorgeous plumage fill the air with song,

Yet, white crosses mutely speak

"Dear God, ours was not the wrong."

We fell—the dust was red like wine

With blood from tortured flesh and bones—

We died—to dust returned our mortal clay,
Our souls winged upward—home."

The spirit—no bomb or shell can conquer
(Lies not where bodies fell)

Leads on—our comrades bravely follow
Where men are beasts and earth is hell.

—F. C. GASTON

The Medical Library

Brooke General Hospital



MEDICAL Library has probably always been a part of Brooke General Hospital, but the earliest date one is known to have existed was in 1914. This library consisted of approximately two hundred and fifty books including some medical and scientific periodicals which were standard items issued from the Surgeon General's office. The library was retained in the office of the Surgeon.

The Medical Library as it was operated at the Old Hospital did not stay in one place very long at a time. It was housed in at least a dozen different offices until in February of 1938 when the main building of the new Station Hospital (now Brooke General Hospital) was completed. The library was then moved to a room of its own located next to the office of the Commanding Officer, on the first floor of the west wing.

Three years later, in 1941, the Library had grown considerably and a room across the hall was acquired in which journals and periodicals of interest to the medical profession were kept.

In February of this year (1945) the Medical Library was moved to its present loca-

tion in the basement at the far end of the west wing. Formerly, this room was the store-room for the Medical Supply. Made available for remodeling in fall of 1944, the library has been given a restful atmosphere with two-tone green tile flooring and two-tone beige walls.

Gradually prints of Great Surgeons of America will adorn the wall and supporting posts of the library. Already some of the posts have been hung with prints of famous medical men including William Shippen, Jr., M. D. (1736-1808), who was First Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in America (1765) and who with Dr. Morgan was responsible for establishing the School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania (1765). He was the first teacher of Obstetrics in America and inaugurated the first attempt to establish a lying-in hospital.

Other prints in the series include Philip Syng Physich, (1768-1837) sometimes called the "Father of American Surgery," David Hayes Agnew, M. D. (1818-1892), master anatomist, surgeon, teacher and writer. Another print is a copy of a portrait of Major General Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the Army, with his staff.

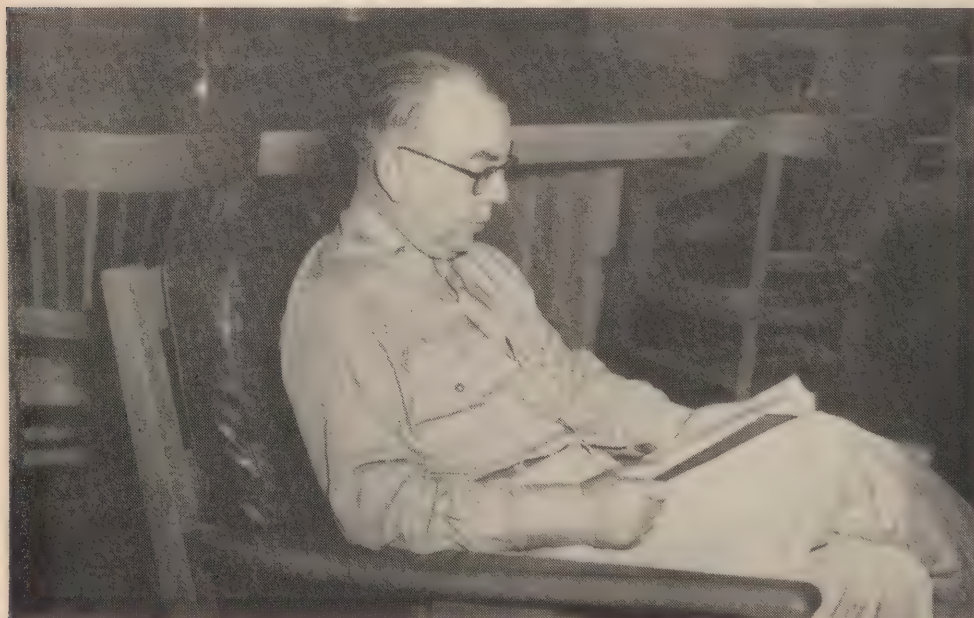
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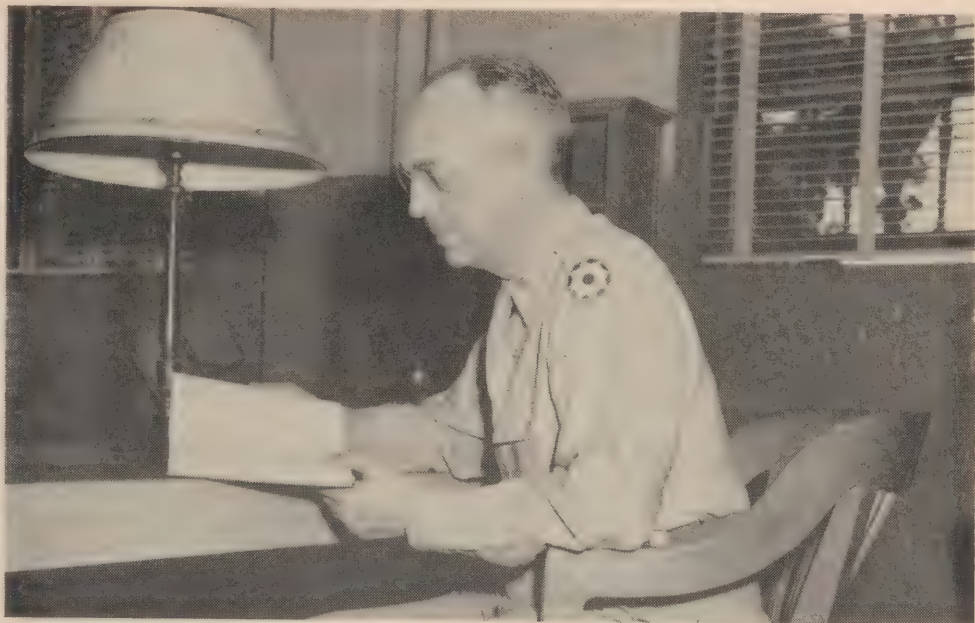
A section of the Medical Library located in the basement of the main building of Brooke General Hospital. The library is attractively arranged, well lighted, and furnished with comfortable lounge and reading chairs.



The Librarian's desk, Medical Library, Brooke General Hospital. Miss Ellen Baker, the Librarian, is shown at right with her assistant, Mrs. Marie Parsons. A careful check is kept on all books out on loan so there is ready access to them at all times.



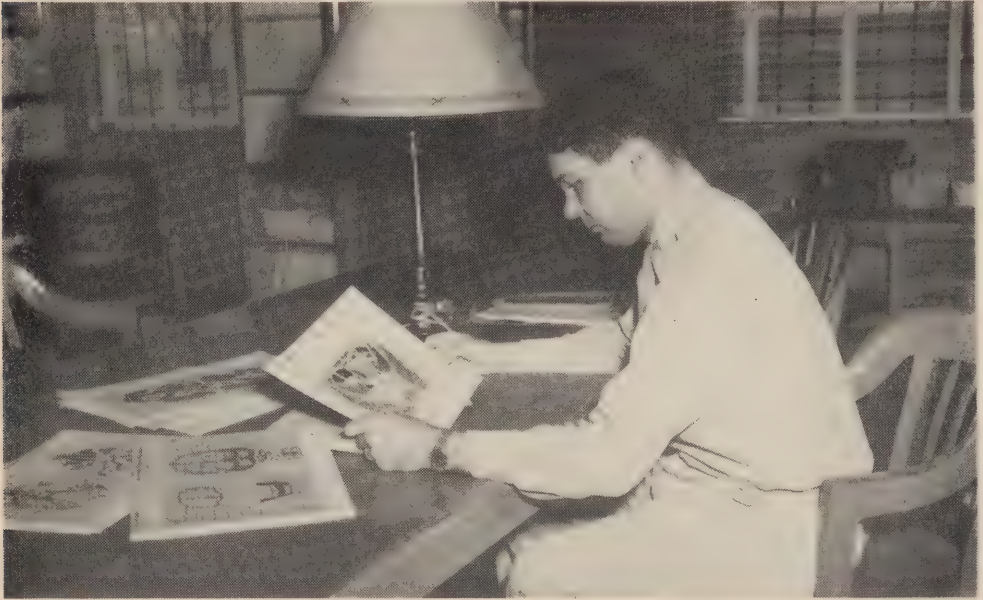
Major Blanchard H. Texada, Surgical Service, Brooke General Hospital takes advantage of a few slack minutes to study one of the excellent medical books available to those eligible to use the Medical Library.



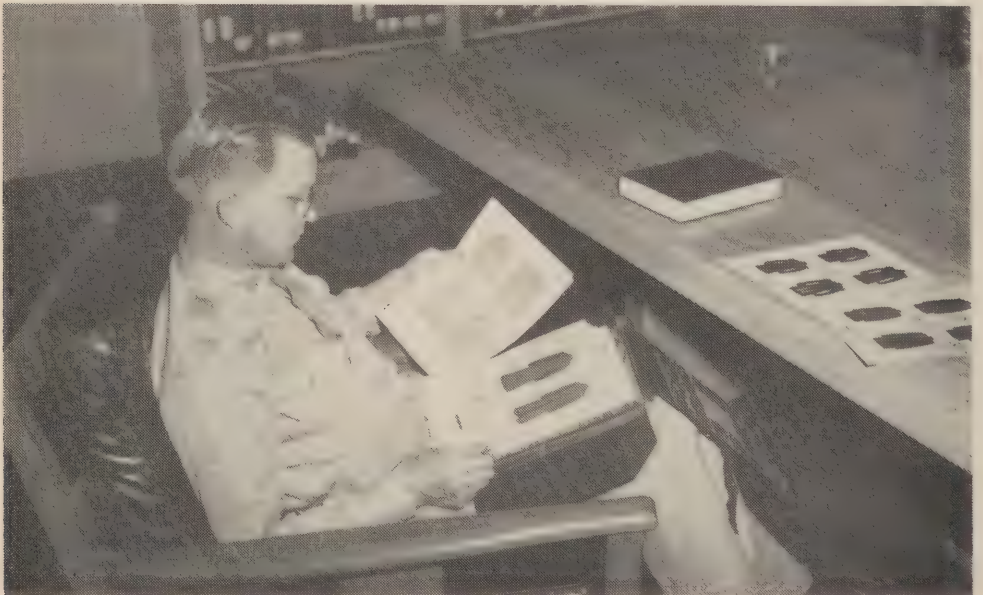
Colonel Henry M. Winans, Chief of the Medical Service, Brooke General Hospital, stops in the Medical Library to look over one of the recently arrived volumes on "Heart Disease."



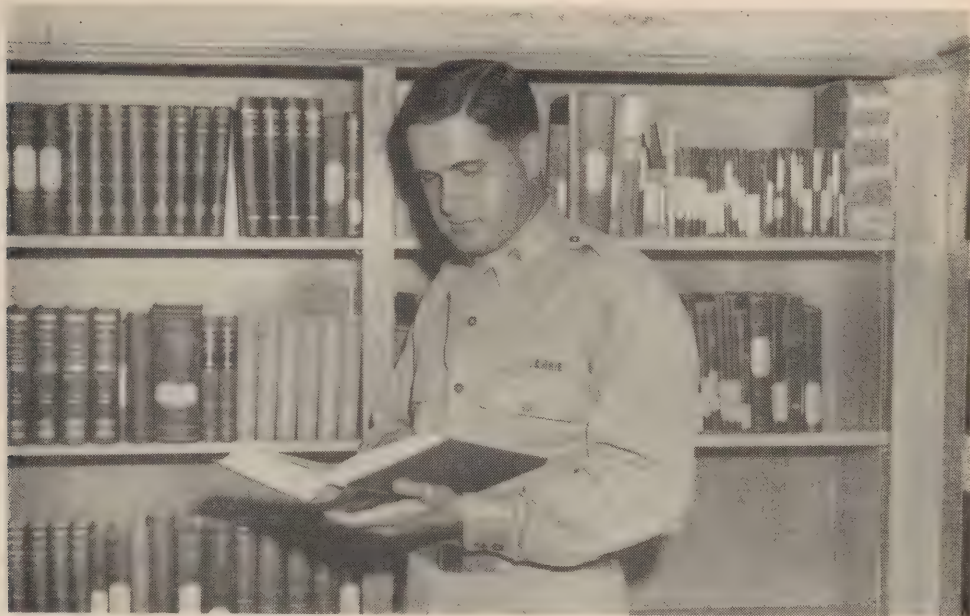
First Lieutenant Veda Williams, ANC, of Brooke General Hospital, supervisor of student Wacs, looks over a photo album containing "stills" from "Soldiers in White," the movie which featured activities at Brooke General Hospital.



Captain Joseph P. McNeill, assigned to the Surgical Service at Brooke General Hospital studies an "Atlas Illustrating the Typographical Anatomy of the Head, Neck and Trunk" by Johnson Symington, M. D., FACS, Professor of Anatomy at Queen's University, Belfast. The Atlas is dated 1917.



Major Carlos V. Mobley, Registrar, Brooke Hospital Center, looks over a portfolio containing full color plates on "The Uniform of the Army of the United States," dated October 1908, compiled by authority of the Secretary of War.



Captain Maurice L. Zee, Medical Service, Brooke General Hospital and Ward Officer of Ward 8 is a frequent visitor to the Medical Library. Captain Zee specializes in General Medicine.



Miss Baker, Librarian, straightens one of several colorful framed prints hung on the supporting posts. The picture is of William Shippen, Jr., M. D., first professor of Anatomy and Surgery in America (1765).



Private First Class John N. Nichols, who recently shattered the Eighth Service Command's Swim Meet record for 200 yards when he made it in 2:23:1 is shown above in the Medical Library, where much of his "extra" time was spent in study. An ASTP "pre-med" student, formerly assigned to the Medical School at Brooke, Nichols has left to enter Baylor University. His home is Jackson, Michigan.



Credit for the attractive library tables, book shelves and the librarian's desk goes to the Senior Carpenters assigned to Brooke General Hospital. Above, Henry Albrecht and Ed Real are giving final touches to the desk while Noah Murphy, in charge of the Carpenter Shop, checks the entrance gate.



Putting the finishing touches on one of the large library tables made by the Senior Carpenters of the Brooke General Hospital, are left to right, Henry Albrecht, Ed Real, and Myrvin H. Maupin.



Harry Albrecht and Carl Wrigley, Senior Carpenters assigned to Brooke General Hospital, fitting shelves into the book cases. All book cases have adjustable shelves to accommodate books of various heights.

The Medical Library

(Continued from Page 11)

Books and journals on all medical subjects are available in the Medical Library and to supplement its facilities books and journals are borrowed locally from the Bexar County Medical Library, the San Antonio District Army Air Forces Personnel Distribution Command Library and the Randolph Field Medical Library.

The Medical Library at Brooke is open Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 8:30 in the morning until 9 at night; on Tuesdays and Thursdays the hours are 8:30 to 5:00 and on Saturdays from 8:30 to 5:00 p. m.

Officers and Nurses assigned to the Brooke Hospital Center including the Brooke General and Brooke Convalescent Hospitals and the Medical Department Enlisted Technicians School are eligible to take advantage of the facilities of the Medical Library. Physical Therapy students, Student Dietitians and Occupational Therapy students, retired Medical Corps Officers and student instructors of the Medical School are also eligible. In addition, A.S.T.P. students and enlisted personnel assigned to the detachments of the Brooke Hospital Center have access to the facilities of the library upon receipt of authorization from their officers.

Medical Department officers stationed at Fort Sam Houston may borrow books from the Brooke Medical Library by means of inter-library loan. Other military personnel may use the library for reference purposes only.

All books in the Medical Library are loaned for one week. All journals, bound and unbound may go out for a week, with the exception of the latest issues which may go out overnight only. Books and journals may be renewed unless requested by other applicants.

One copy of the latest edition of each book must remain in the library. Every book and journal must be signed for before removal from the library. A borrower will receive a phone call for items overdue on the day following the time due.

Articles including those in foreign languages which are not available in the Brooke Medical Library may be obtained from the Army Medical Library in Washington, D. C., either on microfilm or in the original. (A machine for reading microfilm, is available for use in the library.)

It is interesting to note that the Army Medical Library in Washington, D. C. was originally a small collection of reference books used by the Surgeon General of the Army at that time (Joseph Lovall).

In 1840, a manuscript catalogue listed 135 works (228 volumes) but when John

Shaw Billings, the real creator of the library took over the responsibility in 1864, a printed catalogue showed a total of 1365 volumes. As of 1943, the Army Medical Library was the fifth largest medical library in the world. It contained 410,000 volumes and received some 2000 medical periodicals annually. In contrast, the Medical Library at Brooke contains approximately 4,000 volumes with about 90 journals received currently.

ETO PATIENT EVAC JOB NEARLY DONE

More than 100,000 sick and wounded soldiers have been returned from Europe since V-E Day, it has been disclosed by Brigadier General Raymond W. Bliss, Assistant Surgeon General of the Army.

The Army set for itself a goal of returning by plane and ship all transportable wounded from Europe within 90 days after V-E Day and the record job was completed before the August 9th deadline. In the last war thousands of wounded awaited transportation from Europe for a year.

The number of non-transportable cases is comparatively small, General Bliss pointed out, and these will be transported to the U.S. as they are able to be moved.

A streamlined policy of processing wounded returnees has been in effect and the patient is permitted to visit home with an absolute minimum of delay. The majority of the men have arrived at New York City or Charleston, S. C. In a matter of hours within their arrival they are assigned a bed at a nearby hospital, such as Halloran at New York or Stark General at Charleston.

Surgeon General Norman T. Kirk has directed that the patient be sent from these port of debarkation hospitals to a hospital where he can get best medical and surgical care according to his needs. Amputation cases, for example, are sent to any of the seven general hospitals which specialize in this field, and deaf patients are sent to Borden in Oklahoma, Deshon in Pennsylvania, or Hoff in California.

At the time of Pearl Harbor there were approximately 15,000 beds in all Army general hospitals in this country. That capacity is now 215,000 and does not include the vast network of Army station and regional hospitals which provide for routine needs of soldiers stationed in this country.



Buy U. S. Victory Bonds

The Best Investment on the Market Today

Patients With Tense Nerves Learn to Relax Through Physical Reconditioning



Physical reconditioning and outdoor games are wonderful aids in relaxing tense nerves. Patients suffering with combat fatigue at Brooke General Hospital will attest to this and are ever ready for such activity. Above they are shown enjoying a game of basketball.



A class in calisthenics instructed by Sergeant William Wolfe, Sergeant Vincent Poccia and Pfc. Eugene O. Hatfield, members of the Detachment Medical Department, Brooke General Hospital. Such exercise, given under the supervision of medical officers of the hospital, is a great aid in relaxing the tense nerves of patients suffering with combat fatigue.

The Women's Army Corps

VII—HOUSING OF WACS



At training centers and at Army posts in this country, enlisted women live in standard barracks approximately the same in design as those used for men. In addition there is access to a small laundry room and fire escape stairs in lieu of ladders. Local conditions dictate the areas selected to house WAC personnel, but an effort is made to select an area within reasonable walking distance of the place of work.

Not all is Spartan around the WAC barracks area, despite military necessity and neatness. The dayroom is in an adjoining or closely accessible building and is equipped with books, records, easy chairs, radio—and usually bright curtains and other colorful furnishings.

In their leisure hours after work, the dayroom is the place where Wacs may lounge in bright slacks and play shoes, or meet their dates for the evening. It is their Army living room.

This description of a WAC barracks in the United States does not fit the WAC billet overseas, of course. The living quarters overseas are far less fixed and far less of a pattern than the barracks on Army posts in this country. In England, women soldiers have been quartered in buildings which range from pyramidal and Nissen huts to fine, old castle homes. In Italy, some have lived and worked in tents, some in ancient palaces and some in beautiful Italian convents. In Paris, at one time, they occupied luxurious hotels. On Leyte, they have lived in what once was a school house.

There is this to remember any time you see a woman soldier on the street, or at work, in this country or overseas: her bed is neatly made; her clothes are neatly hung in her wall locker or closet, and her footlocker is in such order that she could reach in the dark and find any item she wishes to lay her hands on. Orderliness is the first instinct of a good soldier.

VIII—WAC RECREATION

The WAC is included in the great variety of recreational activities planned for soldiers on an Army post. She is not considered as one of a separate group. Dates and dances at the USO and Service Clubs, swimming parties, music hours, art classes, debating teams, language classes—men and

women soldiers enjoy these together on most of the Army posts in this country and, with some variation, in theaters overseas.

The Post Exchange, which is the complete Army store, is for the use of women as well as men of the camp. So are the Service Clubs and Non-Commissioned Officers Clubs with their soda fountains, cafeterias, dance floors, music rooms, libraries, table tennis tables, writing rooms and restful lounges.

There are soldier shows for the theatrically-minded who like to produce, act in or simply watch a play or a production of light-hearted comedy. The Army Motion Picture Service maintains theaters in every Army post, so that soldiers often see new movies even before they are shown in nearby cities.

Since September, 1943, when the Wac became part of the Army, the women have been eligible to enroll for courses through the United States Armed Forces Institute—either continuing work for college credit or picking up their education where it was left off in high school. On the same initial \$2 fee, the enlisted Wac can take other succeeding courses as she pleases, the only requirement being that she remain in good standing as a student.

Additional courses were recently added to the Armed Forces Institute curriculum which will enable women to become better housewives after the war. Service in the Army has given many women an even greater interest than they had before in the making of good American homes. They now have available to them at a greatly reduced rate courses in nutrition, house planning and home decoration, art, child psychology, the history of music and similar subjects.

Although enlisted women may, if they have the time, take home subjects through the Armed Forces Institute Correspondence Courses paying only the one \$2 fee, WAC officers like men officers may participate in the Institute's program only by paying the full cost of the courses.

Automotive Mechanics School at Brooke Convalescent Hospital Offers Patients a Complete Course In Automobile Repair

School Equipped To Handle 900 Students Daily

The opening of two new shop buildings fully equipped to handle 900 students per day, marks the Automotive Mechanics and Metal Working School of the Brooke Convalescent Hospital as one of the first schools of the hospital's educational reconditioning program to be permanently situated and in operation, in which interested patients are offered a complete course in auto repair.

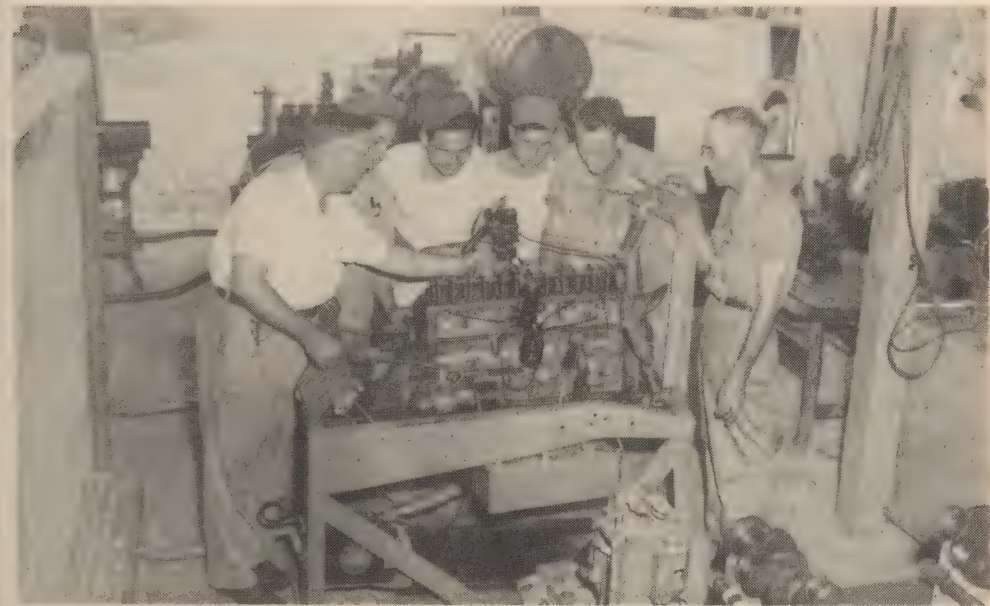
The purpose of the educational reconditioning program is to keep the patient active, his mind free from the worry of his disability, and to give him the opportunity to learn a new trade.

The schedule covers three two-hour classes daily. Classrooms are constructed so that one instructor demonstrates while 12 students, seated at a U-shaped bench, follow his directions in learning how to take down, repair, and reassemble a unit. Actual units are used for this type of instruction.

Generators and starters, ignition systems, instrument repair, carburetor systems, battery repair, and parts specialists courses are taught in this manner.

The machine shop boasts 10 lathes, three milling machines, three shapers, two power

(Continued on Page 24)



Carl H. Mangum of San Antonio, instructs a group of Brooke Convalescent Hospital patients in the rebuilding section of the Automotive Mechanics School. Patients are: Pvt. John H. Lopez of San Antonio; Tec. 5 Aurelio Garcia of San Benito, Texas; Pfc. Clarence Juneau of Alexandria, Louisiana; Pfc. Cleo Green of Mountain Home, Arkansas. F. T. Delong, of San Antonio, shown in the group above is another instructor of the school.



Rosco C. Stephenson of San Antonio, instructor in the Automotive Mechanics School at Brooke Convalescent Hospital shown teaching patients the operation, rebuilding and repairing of carburetors.



Pfc. Harry Penton of Council Bluffs, Iowa; Pfc. Elvin O. Hicker of San Antonio; S/Sgt. Roy L. Hutson of Deport, Texas; Pfc. Frank Borrego of Garden Grove, California and Tec. 5 M. S. Mitchell of Garland, Texas, are receiving instruction in differential assembly from Maxie Brooks of San Antonio, the instructor.



Learning the fine points of acetylene welding are Pfc. Carl P. Moody of Greenville, South Carolina; Tec. 3 Leonard D. Lamphear of Akron, Ohio, the shop foreman; Tec. 4 Francis Brumm of Stacyville, Iowa, the instructor; Pfc. Lee Fulsom of Kellyville, Oklahoma; Pfc. James L. Jordan of Marmaduke, Arkansas and Cpl. Bernard Snow of Willis, Texas.



Receiving instruction in the operation of machine lathes from Harris E. Davis of San Antonio, are Pvt. Clifford Justis of Colfax, California; Sgt. Lawrence Miller of Tulsa, Oklahoma; Pfc. James Benoit of Detroit, Michigan, Tec. 3 Raymond B. Palmer of Tulsa, Oklahoma and S/Sgt. Edmund Rehn of Hallettsville, Texas, all patients of the Brooke Convalescent Hospital. Sgt. Dave Henry of New Orleans, Louisiana, another instructor of the school, is also shown in the group.

AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR . . .

(Continued from Page 21)

hack saws, three grinders, and four tool post drills. In the carburetor shop, students who have graduated from the classrooms, actually overhaul units to go back into service in Army vehicles.

The parts section serves a double purpose—it acts as a supply for the school, and as practical classroom application for the parts specialists course.

In the heavy maintenance section service men are taught engine rebuilding on live engines, overhauling them to go back to service. The final section teaches the operation and repair of differentials, clutches, transmissions and transfer cases. There is a complete course in steering and wheel alignment.

An advanced school in electricity overhauls generators and starters. Both acetylene and arc welding are taught, and there is a tool room to supply tools to patients, and to give them knowledge in the use of them.

Two other buildings will have courses in sheet metal working and welding, and a vehicle rebuild section where the patient will be given a vehicle to rebuild from bumper to bumper.

The school employs 18 civilian instructors, has 52 military personnel assigned, and is under the direction of Capt. L. W. Hughes. Mr. Cleveland Day of San Antonio, is chief instructor for the school.

WEARING OF UNIFORM AFTER DISCHARGE

The wearing of a uniform always brings added responsibility on the part of the wearer, to see that no reflection is cast by his actions upon the organization of which he is a member. This is particularly true of those wearing the uniforms of the armed forces of the United States.

The unauthorized wearing of an Army uniform carries with it heavy penalties, and most States have laws making it a criminal offense for unauthorized persons to wear a military uniform.

Section 2, Act of 21 June 1930 (46 Stat. 793) reads as follows: "All persons who have served honorably in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and/or Coast Guard of the United States during war shall, when not in the active military and/or naval service of the United States, be entitled to bear the official title and upon occasions of ceremony, to wear the uniform of the highest grade held by them during their war service."

Immediately prior to discharge or separation from active service under honorable

conditions, the Commanding Officers concerned are required to inform all military personnel of the pertinent provisions of the law setting forth the conditions under which the uniform may be worn. Such Commanding Officers are also required to emphasize that whenever the uniform is worn after discharge or separation from active service, there is an obligation not to bring discredit upon the service.

Military police have no authority to arrest civilians wearing the uniform of the armed services even though they may be discharged service personnel or personnel separated from active service. However, military police may detain for questioning any person wearing the uniform of the armed services who is conducting himself in such a manner as to bring discredit upon the service. If, upon careful examination, the person detained offers satisfactory evidence that he is not in the service or that he has been discharged or released from active duty, he will be turned over to the proper civil authorities provided he was committing a felony or a breach of the peace at the time of detention, or if there is evidence indicating that he is wearing the uniform in violation of Federal or State Law. Otherwise, he will be released.

Additional details concerning authorized wearing of the uniform are contained in Circular No. 126, WD, 1945.



Patient-Students of the Agricultural School at Brooke Convalescent Hospital Enjoy Outing at Boerne



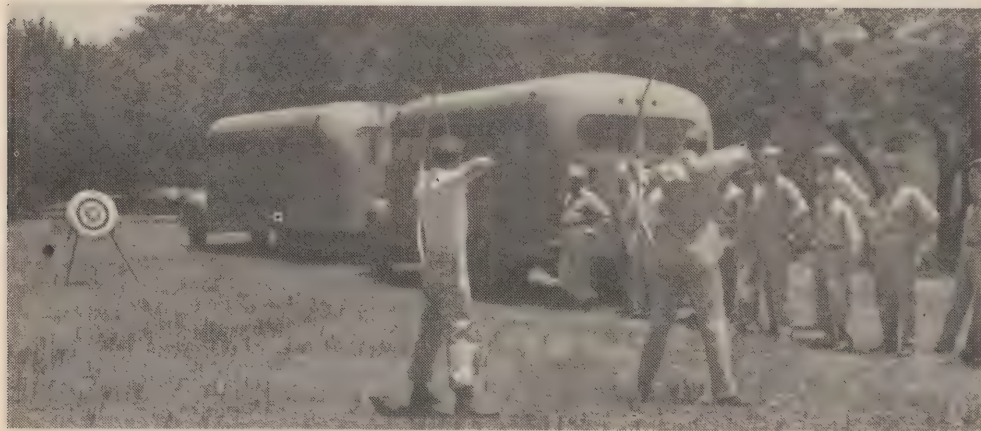
Patients of the Brooke Convalescent Hospital were recent guests of the Balcones Grange at Boerne, Texas. Some of them are shown above at Tick-Inn, sports lodge at Fort Henderson Farms, preparing for an afternoon of fishing.



Patients of the Brooke Convalescent Hospital proved to be excellent fishermen—their catch at Fort Henderson Farms consisting of about sixty bass and thirty perch. The men were guests of the Balcones Grange at an outing and barbecue.



A group of patients who were among the guests of the Balcones Lodge seem anxious to sample the delicious barbecued mutton being prepared nearby.



After patients of the Brooke Convalescent Hospital had enjoyed the barbecue dinner served them by the Balcones Lodge at Boerne, they enjoyed an archery contest.

A group of patients of Brooke Convalescent Hospital were recently guests of the Balcones Grange of Boerne, Texas, for an all day outing and barbecue.

Mr. Hugo Zoeller, President of the Balcones Grange, took the patients on a tour of prominent ranches near Boerne. The patients spent most of the morning fishing at the Fort Henderson Farms, proving to be excellent fishermen, for they snared about sixty bass and thirty perch.

At noon, a barbecue dinner was served the men by the wives of the members of the Grange. The menu consisted of bar-

becue, beans, spaghetti, numerous varieties of fruit salad, pie, cake, coffee and milk. The afternoon was spent fishing, swimming and in visiting ranches in the vicinity.

At five P. M. a barbecue lunch was served. After games of horse-shoe pitching, archery, washers and croquet, the men returned to the hospital.

Captain Henry G. Bendele of the Agriculture School of Brooke Convalescent Hospital was in charge of the group, and patients were students of the Agricultural School.

Veteran of Three Wars Honored



First Sergeant Edwin L. Neyrey, former member of the Second Division, shown as the Second Battalion, Brooke Convalescent Hospital, passed in review.

A veteran of three wars and with twenty-six years Army service to his credit, First Sergeant Edwin L. Neyrey, a former member of the Second Division, was chosen to act in lieu of a reviewing officer as the second battalion of the Brooke Convalescent Hospital paraded recently.

A private first class in the mounted scouts of the 26th Infantry regiment, First Division, in 1916, Neyrey served under General Pershing patrolling the border around Brownsville, Harlingen and San Benito.

Going overseas in 1917 as a platoon sergeant of Company "C" of the 26th Infantry, Neyrey fought at Soisson, St. Mihiel, second battle of the Marne, Meuse-Argonne and Belleau Wood. He served with the Army of Occupation in Germany and at that time, Colonel Theodore R. Roosevelt, Jr., commanded his regiment.

Sergeant Neyrey was wounded in World War I when shrapnel struck him in the knee at Cantigny. He was also burned by mustard gas in the lungs and legs in the battle of the Meuse-Argonne. For the shrapnel wound and gas-burns he wears the Purple Heart and Oak Leaf cluster. He also wears the Silver Star for heroism in which he knocked out a machine gun which had killed many of his comrades.

Discharged from the Army when he returned to the United States after World War I, he played several years of professional baseball, pitching for Hopkinsville, Kentucky, in the Kitty League.

Neyrey reentered the Army in 1925 at Plattsburg Barracks, New York. He joined the 23rd Infantry Regiment of the Second Division stationed at Fort Sam Houston in 1933, and it was with this unit that he went into Normandy on D-Day as first sergeant of a cannon company commanded by Captain Charles F. Baker, a native San Antonian.

Of the Second Division Neyrey says, "You've got to take off your hat to the Second—it's a real fighting outfit. It did a beautiful job in Europe. Our artillery was knocking out targets on D-Day just like shooting fish in a barrel."

Besides the Silver Star and Purple Heart with cluster, Sergeant Neyrey wears the Good Conduct ribbon, the American Defense ribbon, the European Theater of Operations ribbon with one bronze battle star and one bronze arrowhead, the latter for participation in the D-Day landings, the Army of Occupation ribbon (Germany, World War I), the Victory Medal of 1917-18 with five battle stars and the Mexican Border Campaign ribbon.

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—Uncle Sam Still Needs
Your Help For Reconversion**

Medical Department Enlisted Technicians School Praised for Its Training of Technicians Serving Overseas . . .

Inspecting officers in the Pacific theaters found that soldiers trained at the Medical Department Enlisted Technicians School of Brooke Hospital Center "have performed magnificently" and saved many lives, it was reported recently by Col. Warren C. Fargo, school commandant.

The commendation was contained in a message from Col. Floyd L. Wergeland of the Office of the Surgeon General, who conducted an overseas survey of front line as well as rear echelon units from battalion aid stations to general hospitals.

After praising the performance of Army-trained Medical Department technicians, Col. Wergeland added in his letter to Col. Fargo:

"These technicians, themselves, highly commended the efficient instruction they had received while at your school and the personal interest taken in them by their instructors. Both medical and line unit commanders praised their work. They explained that, in addition to being well qualified medical soldiers, these men have exemplified a sincere devotion to duty. . . .

"Many lives have been saved by the tech-

nicians you trained. On behalf of the Surgeon General, I thank each of the members of your school for the personal contribution they have made in training Medical Department technicians for the United States Army. . . . I know that your interest and enthusiasm will continue so that we can complete the job as successfully as we have done so far."

Copies of the letter were ordered circulated to all personnel by Col. Fargo, who said that Brig. Gen. Geo. C. Beach, Brooke Hospital Center commandant, had "expressed great satisfaction and desires to compliment each and every one upon his good work." Col. Fargo also expressed his own gratification for the "application to duty, loyalty to this organization and devoted effort, which have made such a reputation for this organization."

Approximately 12,000 medical, surgical, X-ray, laboratory, dental and pharmacy technicians have been graduated from the school in the four and one-half years since it was opened. It has repeatedly received top ratings of "superior" in inspections by the Inspector General's Office.

MEDTS GOLF

A Medical Department Enlisted Technicians School experiment in encouraging golf as a morale-builder and as recreational exercise, particularly for those cadremen not qualified for more strenuous sports, is paying off.

The ranks are swelled as neophytes appear at the Fort Sam links to "see what it's like"—and—snared by the fascination—keep returning, determined to do something about that first astronomical score. No small factor in the mounting interest is a continuous series of officers-enlisted men tournaments, promoted by M/Sgt. William Smith of Co. "A," enthusiastically endorsed by Col. Warren C. Fargo, school commandant, and supported by the good offices of Lt. John J. Ward, SSO.

Latest in the month-long tourney series just completed at this writing (Aug. 11) saw Maj. Fred T. Renick, medical section director, become top medalist (low score champion to the uninitiated) and Capt.

Thaddeus W. Herbert of Co. "A" emerge as match play champion (best on a hole-by-hole basis).

Maj. Renick took first place in the 36-hole handicap medal play with a net of 143; Col. Fargo was runner-up with 152; Capt. Herbert followed with 153; S/Sgt. John J. Rogers, assistant mess sergeant, took fourth with 154; S/Sgt. Russell M. Rabold, X-ray instructor, fifth, 155, and Capt. George E. Allcorn, supply officer, sixth, 157.

In the match play final, Capt. Herbert defeated Capt. Thomas D. Kroner, laboratory instructor, 7 and 5. The enlisted men were eliminated in the semi-final round when S/Sgt. Cecil H. Martin, assistant mess sergeant, was beaten by Capt. Herbert, 5 and 4, and Capt. Kroner bested Sgt. Rabold, 1 up. The two 18-hole rounds followed three rounds of 9 holes to cut the starting field of 11 officers and 14 men. Previously, the officers had beaten the men in team match play, 8 to 2.

Captain Herbert Match Play Champion of MDETS

Captain Thad Herbert, Co. "A" C.O. shown at left, became match play champion of the Medical Department Enlisted Technicians School recently by defeating Captain Tom Kroner, lab instructor, 7 to 5, in finals of a 63-hole tournament at the Fort Sam Houston Golf Course.

Below, leading scorers in 36-hole medal play, run concurrently with match play. Left to right: Captain George Alcorn, MDETS supply officer, 6th with 157; Major Fred Renick, medical section director, 1st with 143; Colonel Warren C. Fargo, school commandant, 2nd with 152; Master Sergeant William T. Smith, Co. "A" first sergeant, who promoted the tournament and insisted on playing despite



an injured side; Staff Sergeant Russell Rabold, X-ray instructor, 5th with 155 and Staff Sergeant John J. Rogers, assistant mess sergeant, 4th with 154. Captain Herbert who took third place with 153 is shown in separate picture at left above.

Colonel Fargo tees off on No. 10 at the Fort Sam Houston golf course during the recent MDETS tourney. In the background looking on are, left to right, "Pappy" Plante of the surgical section, Master Sergeant "Pat" Patzewitsch of X-ray and Staff Sergeant Rogers.





BROOKE SPORTS

Edited by Lt. John Suellentrop

Brooke Convalescent Hospital



Fort Sam Houston Rangers Complete Baseball Season



THE FORT SAM HOUSTON RANGERS—front row: Sergeant Howie Brock, Private First Class Tom Heath, Corporal Jake Shirk, Sergeant George Lacy, Corporal Alex Hooks, Lieutenant John Suellentrop and Corporal Lloyd Dietz. In the back row: Corporal Willard Schnur, Staff Sergeant "Red" Cehand, Private First Class Robbie Robinson, Private Mel Deutsch, Sergeant Harry Griswold, Private First Class Mel Almada and Corporal Roland Farley.

Fort Sam Houston can be duly proud of the fine showing the Rangers have made in the fast San Antonio Service baseball league. In spite of the injuries and handicaps suffered by the club, the Rangers made a great "stretch" drive that nearly placed the Rangers into the playoffs.

Injuries to key players—Dietz, Deutsch, Brock, and Heath—caused the club to lose more games than it should have, but the Rangers made a very creditable showing in the league, and provided some very exciting games for the Fort Sam Houston fans. Even though he was out of action for about a month with a back injury, Cpl. Lloyd Dietz was one of the leading pitch-

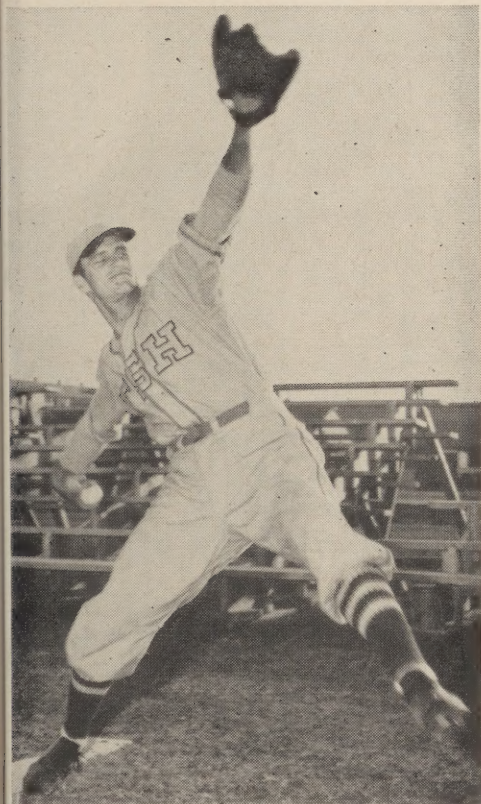
ers in the league. We also boast two of the league's leading hitters—Sgt. George Lacy, and Pfc. Tom Health. Pfc. Robbie Robinson, at this writing, is leading the league in home runs. Those who have followed the Rangers throughout the season say that Robinson is the most improved player in the circuit and that he has a great opportunity for a brilliant future in baseball.

Perhaps the "gamest" member of the team was S/Sgt. Howie Brock who had to limp through most of the season due to battle injuries from which he has not fully recovered. Howie did a bang-up job of hitting and a game job of fielding for

the Rangers. Sgt. Brock was finally "benched" for the season when he suffered a broken foot in a game at Hondo.

The Rangers also had some late season help from members not pictured above. Capt. John Stapenhorst of the Brooke Convalescent Hospital pitched several good games. Pfc. John Jackson, Sgt. Pete Janik, and Lt. Bill Hino also helped the Rangers in their stretch drive.

Bouquets to Dietz



CORPORAL LLYOD DIETZ

Much credit is due Corporal Llyod Dietz, Ranger player, for his bit in entertaining the packed stands at Ranger games. Corporal Dietz is a physical re-conditioning instructor at the Brooke Convalescent Hospital.

Despite a mid-summer illness, Dietz was always out there hustling to turn in a creditable performance for Fort Sam Houston.

When Dietz, former Pittsburgh Pirate hurler, was not out there pitching for the Rangers, he was usually playing an inspiring game at second base. His timely hit-

ting turned several near-defeats into victories.

Corporal Dietz, whose home is in Galveston, Texas, says, "the fish will be biting down there as soon as this war is over."

Perhaps many of those here at Brooke wonder why the Fort Sam Houston Rangers has rated so much space in the hospital publication. This can easily be explained for all if not practically all, players are assigned to duty at the Brooke Convalescent Hospital and it was only natural that the Brooke Hospital Center should claim the team as its own.

CORRECTION!!!

Your editor was misinformed in regards to WHICH Company "G" in the Brooke Convalescent Hospital won the softball tournament. We understand from a reliable source and we could quote names, that it was Company "G" of the THIRD BATTALION which won the crown, and we duly offer apologies.

In reference to the above, your editor has also been requested to inform Captain Mayo of the Second Battalion that he is expected to pay off his just debts—if he hasn't already done so.

We would like to extend apologies to Captain Henry B. Pearce for the incorrect spelling of his name when it appeared in the Sports Section of the last B. B. B.

EIGHTH SERVICE COMMAND POSTER CONTEST WINNERS ANNOUNCED

First prize in an Eighth Service Command poster contest for enlisted personnel, designed to focus interest on individual services offered soldiers, was won by Pvt. William H. Ward, of Headquarters Company, ASFTC, Camp Plache, La., the special services division at service command headquarters has announced.

Second prize went to Tec. 5 Elliott Twery of Headquarters Company, IRTC, Camp Robinson, Ark., and the third prize winner was Tec. 4 Hugh T. James, 2d Battalion, Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Okla.

Honorable mention in the over-all contest was given entries submitted by Pfc. Porfirio G. Salinas, Hq. and Hq. Det., War Department Personnel Center, Fort Sam Houston; T/Sgt. Ralph Marchese, 9361st TSU No. 2, OUTC, Red River Ordnance Depot; Tec. 4 Joel Minkoff, Patients Detachment, Bruns General Hospital, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

PVT. DIMBULB & Moptop

